

GREAT RANGES OF THE SOUTHWEST FIND AN OUTLET THROUGH EL PASO

El Paso Is Greatest Primary Cattle Market in the West
and Despite Decrease in Mexican Cattle Shipments,
Is Increasing Its Receipts of Cattle Constantly;
Big Stockyards to Be Built During Year.

(Continued from page 1, this section.)

El Paso Union Stock Yards.			
	Cattle	Sheep	Horses
March	1,981	2,181	93
April	2,794	2,181	93
May	11,545	6,587	253
June	21,829	8,587	253
July	9,451	852	250
August	4,501	481	105
September	16,272	14,008	414
October	17,214	15,214	412
November	17,631	15,214	412
December	17,631	15,214	412
Total	106,385	64,348	2,366

Quarantine Reduces Mexican Receipts.
The movement of cattle from Mexico through El Paso during the year 1915 was less than in 1914, due to the quarantine maintained by the state of Texas during the spring against the foot and mouth disease. This quarantine was fully lifted against Mexico in June, but while it was in effect it paralyzed the cattle importation business. During April only 744 head of cattle were brought in from Mexico. The disturbed conditions in Mexico, with Villa and Carranza contending for the territory from which the Mexican cattle are drawn, also affected the movement, and since Carranza came into control of Juarez, the chief port of entry, an export duty of \$20 per head against "sheep" and \$15 per head against males is affecting imports. Importers claim that they cannot pay such a duty, and efforts are being made to secure a reduction.

The business of the past year, so far as Mexico is concerned, was also unsatisfactory for the reason that much litigation arose over the ownership of cattle entered. Presumably large numbers of cattle brought in were stolen property, and buyers frequently were uncertain as to ownership. In a number of cases suits were filed to test ownership, and sequestration proceedings and injunctions were of frequent occurrence.

Pence Will Revive Imports.
Buyers on this side are hoping for a permanent peace in Mexico to the end that the cattle business may become more stable. The return of peaceful conditions in the republic to the south will also result in an increased production which in a few years will bring about a heavy increase in receipts at El Paso, more firmly establishing this city as the great primary market of the United States.

Imports Reach 111,506 Head.			
	Head	Value	
January	2,181	\$15,952	
February	2,181	25,282	
March	2,181	25,282	
April	2,181	25,282	
May	2,181	25,282	
June	2,181	25,282	
July	2,181	25,282	
August	2,181	25,282	
September	2,181	25,282	
October	2,181	25,282	
November	2,181	25,282	
December	2,181	25,282	
Total	111,506	\$1,115,060	

COSTS \$349,630 TO RUN EL PASO

Police Get \$90,000 and the Schools Nearly \$200,000 in the City Budget.

It will cost \$349,630.10 to run the city government and assist in the maintenance of the schools during the year 1916-17, according to the budget recently adopted by the city council. For legislation and general administration, having to do with the cost of preparing and advertising ordinances and the general expenses of directing the affairs of the city, the sum of \$72,144.10 has been set aside.

Police Department Gets \$90,000.
The police department has been allowed \$90,000 for the year. Out of this will come salaries of the officers and miscellaneous expenses in connection with the operating of the department. The fire department will get \$81,330 for the meeting of payroll and general expenses of the department.

For the health department, \$16,320 has been allowed. Out of this sum will be paid salaries and the cost of purchasing supplies, maintaining quarantines, making fumigations and other activities of the department. For the operation of the isolation hospital, \$2,500 has been provided.

For the garbage collection department, closely associated with the health department, the sum of \$45,000 has been set aside. Garbage collection is free and the work involves large expense to the city. For the operation of the disposal plant, \$23,700 is allowed. Street cleaning and sprinkling involves a considerable outlay of money and the budget allows \$41,040 for this work, also \$10,000 for street improvement work and \$11,000 for the lighting of the streets and public buildings.

The city engineer's department is given \$18,820 with which to meet salaries and pay expenses incurred in the conduct of the department.

For charities the sum of \$5,000 is appropriated. For corrections the sum of \$12,500 is set aside.

Nearly \$200,000 for Schools.
For the city schools the sum of \$191,267.75 has been provided for, while

\$7200 has been given for the operation of the Carnegie library. The park department will have \$34,600 with which to maintain and improve the parks and parking systems. Of this amount Washington park gets \$9,000 and \$25,600 goes to the other parks of the city.

The city purchasing department gets \$2900, while \$2426 is appropriated for the purchase of the city's bonded indebtedness, while \$10,000 is set aside to pay interest on warrants.

Through the sale of licenses, collections of fines and from other revenues other than that raised by taxation, it is estimated that the city will receive \$119,000. This leaves \$230,630.10 to be raised by taxation, for which a tax rate of \$1.80 has been fixed.

Austria's Oldest Fighter Is Tyrolean Farmer Of 85

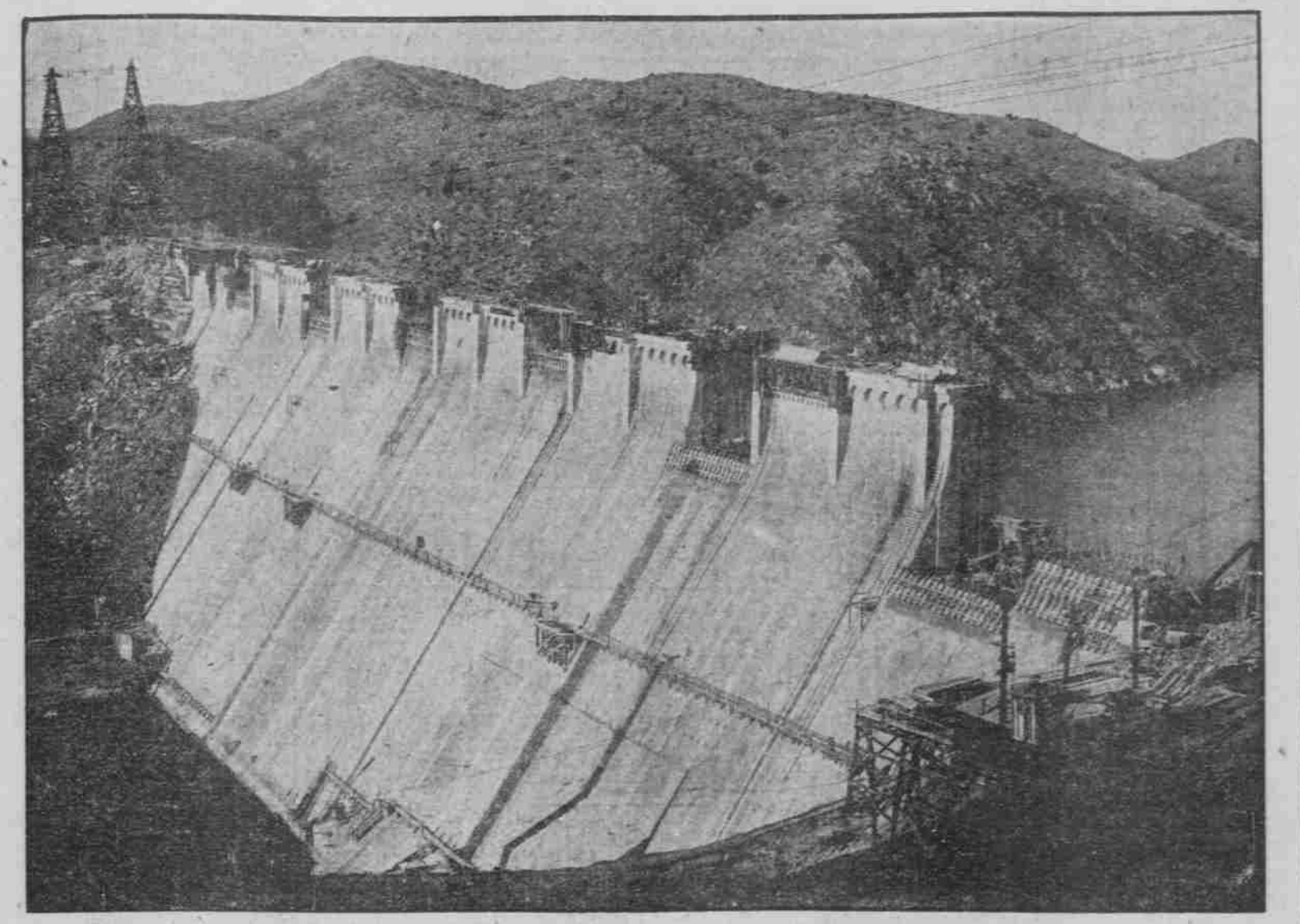
Vienna, Austria, Jan. 22.—The oldest Austrian soldier is Joseph Jabacher, a Tyrolean farmer. He recently celebrated his 85th birthday anniversary in a trench near Rovereto.

When Italy entered the war he offered himself as a volunteer. He declared that he had fought against the Italians in 1859 and 1866 and could do so again. He was rejected on account of his age, and returned to his village in the Tyrol heartbroken.

In July, when a new call for troops was issued he traveled to Innsbruck again to present himself for enrollment. He insisted that he should be taken, and as the physicians found him perfectly healthy and as vigorous as a man of 20 years, he was finally accepted and attached to one of the militia companies. For six months he has been in the trenches continually and has never been sick for a moment.

Ninety-five per cent of the enlisted men in the United States army are Americans.

GREAT ELEPHANT BUTTE IRRIGATION DAM



Present condition of Elephant Butte dam, 125 miles north of El Paso, part of the \$10,000,000 irrigation project which the United States government is completing, for irrigating 180,000 acres of land above and below El Paso. The dam is now more than 97 percent complete. A lake 45 miles long will be formed behind the great dam.

EL PASO'S BIG SMELTER ADDS TO EQUIPMENT TO HANDLE MORE ORES

El Paso's Largest Industry Is Adding \$300,000 in Improvements; Giant Cranes Will Do Away With Tram Cars; Smokestack to Be Highest in City; Smelter Gives Employment to 2000 Men Constantly.

A NEW reinforced concrete smokestack is rising skyward, while two new converters, to replace three old ones, and two electric traveling cranes are being installed at the El Paso Smelting works, the total cost of which will be about \$300,000. This is what the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining company is doing merely to keep the plant up to the minute and meet the increasing demand for copper and zinc products.

The new converters now being installed will each be 30 feet in length and will have an outside diameter of 15 feet. They will replace the three smaller converters which, in themselves are large affairs. The converters are of steel, lined with brick. The new converters, it is said, will increase the capacity of the smelter about one-third.

Cranes to Eliminate Tramways.
The two traveling cranes being installed are designed to carry the molten metal from the furnaces to the converters, and each has a span of 30 feet. Their installation will do away with the steam tramways which have been used to haul the hot metal. The cranes will be operated by electricity and are the largest cranes in the Southwest.

El Paso's Largest Plant.
The smelter is El Paso's largest industrial plant and gives employment to between 1800 and 2000 men. Like many other industries of the city, the smelter started in a small way and has developed as the mining industry of the Southwest has grown. The plant has always been a custom smelter, never having been dependent for its ore upon mines owned by the company. At first only lead bearing ore was smelted, and the only product of the plant was lead.

As the mining industry grew, there came a demand for a market for small copper blast furnaces. In 1869 the smelting plant comprised eight blast furnaces, one of which was working on copper ore. In 1891 there was a disastrous fire, which destroyed the blast furnace buildings and the power house. These buildings were rebuilt and six large lead furnaces and one copper furnace were installed. Within two years further additions were necessary.

The source of the supply of ore for the plant comes from Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas and Old Mexico. This territory comprises the largest mining district in the world. While the disturbed conditions in Mexico have caused a considerable business to be drawn from below the border during the past year, and the business coming from Arizona and New Mexico was heavy, the high price of copper caused the resumption of operations on a large scale and also resulted in the working of low grade mines and big business for El Paso's smelter.

EL PASO'S WHOLESALE BUSINESS EXCEEDS \$25,000,000 ANNUALLY

Has More Extensive Territory Than Any Other City in the Southwest; 275 Commercial Travelers Go Out From El Paso Houses; One Firm Sends Its Men Over the Territory in Automobiles.

WITH a wholesale business of approximately \$25,000,000 annually El Paso is strongly entrenched as the great supply center of the southwestern country and is so firmly established that any development within a radius of several hundred miles in any direction is certain to contribute to the growth of this city.

No city in the country, outside the great trading centers of the country, has so large a territory in which to operate. El Paso's exclusive territory extends 100 miles in any direction, taking in New Mexico and Arizona, a large portion of West Texas, and the states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango, Coahuila, Zacatecas and portions of adjoining states in Mexico.

Has 275 Commercial Travelers.
The number of traveling men representing El Paso houses is now about 275. The majority of these travel as far west as Phoenix, Ariz., as far north as Albuquerque, N. M., on the line of the Santa Fe; as far as Tucuman, N. M., on the Southwest; as far east as Barstow, Tex., on the line of the Texas & Pacific; and as far east as San Antonio, Tex., on the Southern Pacific.

Before the internal troubles in Mexico began, El Paso sent many representatives into Mexico and a large business was enjoyed with the various cities and mining camps of the republic. Since the revolutions began, business has been more or less disturbed, but throughout all El Paso has continued to do some business, especially at times when northern Mexico was comparatively quiet. Some firms dealing in military supplies have sold largely to the different factions at different times, of rifles, shoes, ammunition and guns have been sold in large quantities to the belligerents, but this trade has been more or less sporadic and cannot be considered as a permanent business.

Mexican Peace Will Mean Much.
With the return of peace in Mexico, the great territory to the south will be opened up to El Paso's merchants and representatives of all lines of supplies will develop a large trade. First will come the period of rehabilitation, which will call for the necessities of life, and then, as development begins to take place in the mining camps and on the ranches, and merchants in the various Mexican cities and towns begin to expand, there will be a larger demand for American goods. And when this condition comes about, El Paso wholesalers will come in for the lion's share of the business.

Is Market for Mexico.
The present internal trouble in Mexico has undoubtedly demonstrated to the better class of Mexicans that El Paso is the great market for northern Mexico. Driven to El Paso as refugees, they have come to learn of the market facilities of the city, and when they return to Mexico they will look to El Paso as their market. To this extent the troubles in Mexico will have helped El Paso merchants.

Wholesale Business Steadily Grows.
Despite the fact that to a large extent the markets of Mexico have been cut off from El Paso for several years, the wholesale business of the city has steadily grown. When El Paso sought to secure one of the regional banks, a vast amount of information was placed before the committee. At that time it

where business has been better than ever before.

Every Line Is Represented.
Practically every line is represented by jobbers in El Paso. There are several large wholesale grocery concerns, including H. Lesinsky company; M. Alma & Sons; American Grocery company; James A. Dick Co.; Franklin Bros.; Sam. Goss; H. H. Law; H. H. Lawrence; Las Mas Popular; Southwestern Grocery company; Standard Grocery company; Domingo Trueba, and the Western Grocery company. Among the wholesale hardware dealers are Krakauer, Zerk & Moyer, and Mommensen-Ryan company.

There are a large number of machinery dealers, including Ingelsoll-Rand company of Texas; Mine and Smelter Supply company; Denver Rock Drill Manufacturing company; William Jennings company; Southwestern Electric and Machine company; Southwestern Wrecking company; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company; Southwest General Electric company; and Don A. Carpenter & Co. The sale of mining machinery and other mining supplies is a large and growing business of the city.

Wholesale Coal Dealers Include the
Badger Fuel company; Dawson Fuel Sales company; Moving Franklin Fuel and Coal company; West Texas Fuel company; Held Bros., together with several large agencies. The same firms deal in coal.

Big Dry Goods Houses.
In the dry goods and notions line, there are three large concerns. Hayman Krupp company entered the wholesale business about six years ago and now sells in Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Lower California and northern Mexico. The firm lays claim to the distinction of being the first in the country to equip its traveling men with automobiles. The firm now has four salesmen in the territory, each one traveling by automobile. The conditions permit the firm has two representatives in Mexico. A Mathias & Co., and Laskin-Swatt Co. are other dry goods, notions and clothing dealers who do a large business in the surrounding territory.

There are dealers in agricultural implements, ammunition, bar fixtures, barber supplies, tents and awnings, belting, boots and shoes, brick and clay products, candies, carpets, cash registers, cement and cement machinery, china, glass and glassware, Chinese merchandise, cigars and tobacco, coffee, tea and spices, coffins, cooking oil, cooling and cleaning systems, tin and sheet iron, cotton seed products, crushed stone, curios and Mexican goods, drugs, extracts, office supplies, flooring, flour, furniture, glass and paint, grain, lime, beer and liquors, lumber, sashes and doors, meats, monuments, oil packing, house products, poultry supplies, roofing, rubber goods, harness and saddles, structural steel, toys and wood.

There are between 75 and 100 manufacturers' agents and merchants, brokers, some of whom carry stocks of goods in warehouses.

Rio Grande Valley Bank & Trust Co.

CORNER TEXAS & MESA

Capital \$ 500,000.00
Surplus & Profits 125,000.00
Deposits 3,000,000.00

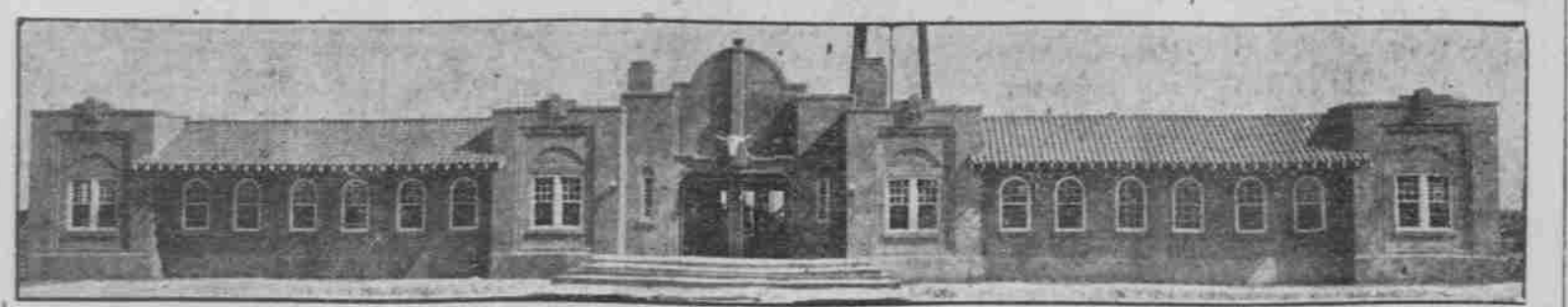
4%

**Paid On
SAVINGS**

**Cattlemen
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W. Cooley, President.
T. M. Wingo, Vice President.
B. M. Worsham, Vice Pres.
W. E. Arnold, Cashier.
Sig. N. Schwabe, Secretary.
Leo Rosenfeld, Assistant Cashier.
W. E. O'Brien, Assistant Cash.
H. V. Watson, Assistant Cash.

THE MORRIS CATTLE EXCHANGE, EL PASO



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Phone 411
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